

Senate Engrossed

State of Arizona  
Senate  
Forty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session  
2005

## **SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1044**

### **A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

**RECOGNIZING ARIZONA AS ONE OF THE FRONTIER HOMES OF THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS.**

**(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)**

1       Whereas, after the Civil War, the United States faced the need for a  
2 larger "peacetime military" to occupy the South and protect settlers on the  
3 western frontier. In the summer of 1866 the United States Congress passed  
4 legislation establishing a peacetime military; and

5       Whereas, before the legislation was passed, a hotly debated issue  
6 concerned the inclusion of African-Americans in the regular Army. Some  
7 politicians made the then radical suggestion that the Army fully integrate  
8 African-Americans into its ranks. Other politicians wanted the Army to  
9 remain white-only. They eventually agreed to maintain the status quo and  
10 continue placing African-American recruits in segregated units. A provision  
11 of the 1866 legislation created six regiments of African-American troops,  
12 four infantry and two cavalry, of approximately one thousand men each; and

13       Whereas, in August 1866, the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> cavalries were organized. The  
14 9<sup>th</sup> cavalry was in Greenville, Louisiana, with most of the original recruits  
15 from near New Orleans and Louisville. The 10<sup>th</sup> cavalry was at Fort  
16 Leavenworth, Kansas. Many of the recruits in both units were freed slaves  
17 from the north. The assigned mission of these African-American troops was to  
18 escort the Native Americans from their indigenous homelands to designated  
19 reservations; and

20       Whereas, the nickname "Buffalo Soldier" was bestowed on the troops by  
21 the Native Americans as an attestation to their valor in battle. The buffalo  
22 was a sacred animal to the Native Americans, and they would not bestow its  
23 name on the soldiers unless they were worthy adversaries, fighting  
24 ferociously to the end and living up to their motto "Ready and Forward". The  
25 proud acceptance of the name "Buffalo Soldier" by the African-American  
26 soldiers was a badge of honor and pride for the troops; and

27       Whereas, the Buffalo Soldiers were sent to the Great Plains along the  
28 Rio Grande, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Colorado and into the Dakotas.  
29 The duties of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. cavalries included guarding the mail and  
30 escorting and guarding stagecoaches, cattle drives, railroad crews and  
31 surveyors. They built roads and telegraph lines, mapped and explored,  
32 including mapping vast territories in Arizona and New Mexico marking water  
33 holes. They played a major part in building the west and making it safe for  
34 the westward expansion; and

35       Whereas, in July 1885, the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry moved west into Arizona. After  
36 arriving, troops of the regiment were dispersed throughout the area to cover  
37 as much territory as possible. These troops were stationed at Whipple  
38 Barracks, Fort Grant, Fort Thomas and Fort Apache; and

39       Whereas, in 1913, the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers were sent to Fort  
40 Huachuca and remained there for almost twenty years. They joined General  
41 John J. Pershing in the 1916 expedition into Mexico and during the World War,  
42 they were assigned the mission of guarding the United States-Mexico border;  
43 and

44       Whereas, Second Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, a member of the 10<sup>th</sup>  
45 Cavalry, was the first African-American graduate of the U.S. Military

1 Academy, West Point, Class of 1877. Lieutenant Flipper excelled in  
2 Engineering, Law, French and Spanish. After dismissal from the Army, Henry  
3 O. Flipper went on to attain recognition and respect as a surveyor and in  
4 1890, he opened his own civil mining engineering office in Nogales, Arizona.  
5 Joseph S. Flipper II, the grand-nephew of Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, has  
6 lived in Phoenix since 1945. He has had a long and distinguished teaching  
7 career and is an active member of the Greater Southern Arizona Area Chapter  
8 of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Horse Cavalry Association; and

9 Whereas, in 1994, the Arizona Legislature passed and the Governor  
10 signed House Joint Resolution 2001, designating a portion of state route 90  
11 as the Buffalo Soldier Trail; and

12 Whereas, on July 25, 1992, General Colin Powell, then Chairman of the  
13 Joint Chiefs of Staff, dedicated the Buffalo Soldiers Monument at Fort  
14 Leavenworth, Kansas, the birthplace of one of the regiments. The monument  
15 stands as a well-deserved tribute to the soldiers for their continued  
16 excellence and contributions to this state and nation over the years.  
17 Despite prejudice in and out of the military and being allocated the worst  
18 horses, clothing and equipment, these outstanding individuals earned more  
19 Congressional Medals of Honor and had the lowest desertion rate of any unit  
20 in the Army.

21 Therefore

22 Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of  
23 Representatives concurring:

24 1. That the Legislature recognize the State of Arizona as one of the  
25 Frontier Homes of the Buffalo Soldier.

26 2. That the Legislature recognize the contributions made by the  
27 Buffalo Soldiers to this country and state.

28 3. That the Legislature congratulate the Greater Southern Arizona Area  
29 Chapter of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Horse Cavalry Association for a ten-year charter.

30 4. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies  
31 of this Resolution to the Greater Southern Arizona Area Chapter of the 9<sup>th</sup> and  
32 10<sup>th</sup> Horse Cavalry Association and to the Arizona Historical Society.

**UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE MARCH 16, 2005.**


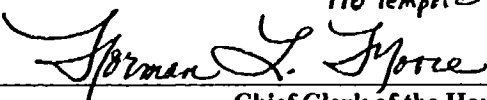
**PASSED THE SENATE MARCH 16, 2005.**

**FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE MARCH 16, 2005.**

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE  
Passed the House March 16, 20 05,

by the following vote: \_\_\_\_\_ Ayes,

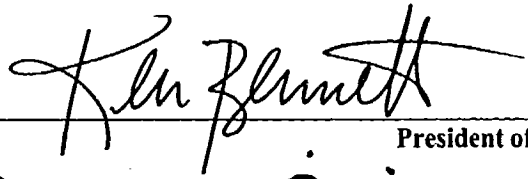
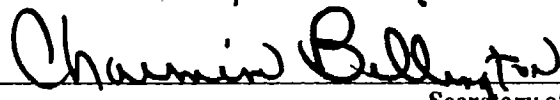
\_\_\_\_\_ Nays, \_\_\_\_\_ Not Voting

  
Speaker of the House  
Pro Tempore  
  
Chief Clerk of the House

Passed the Senate March 16, 20 05,

by the following vote: 29 Ayes,

0 Nays, 1 Not Voting

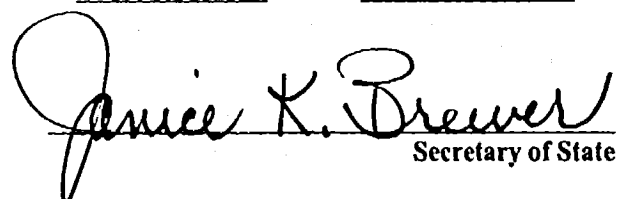
  
President of the Senate  
  
Secretary of the Senate

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

This Bill was received by the Secretary of State

this 16<sup>th</sup> day of March, 20 05,

at 4:26 o'clock P. M.

  
Secretary of State

S.C.R. 1044